

DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 346 979

PS 020 601

TITLE Child Care Challenge. A Report of the Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families. House of Representatives, One Hundred Second Congress, Second Session. Committee Print.

INSTITUTION Congress of the U.S., Washington, DC. House Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families.

REPORT NO ISBN-0-16-037718-8

PUB DATE 5 Feb 92

NOTE 86p.

AVAILABLE FROM U.S. Government Printing Office, Superintendent of Documents, Congressional Sales Office, Washington, DC 20402 (Stock No. 552-070-12222-2, \$2.50).

PUB TYPE Legal/Legislative/Regulatory Materials (090)

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC04 Plus Postage.

DESCRIPTORS *Day Care; *Day Care Centers; Demonstration Programs; Elementary Education; *Employer Supported Day Care; Federal Programs; *Financial Support; *Models; Preschool Education; *Private Financial Support; Program Descriptions

IDENTIFIERS Congress 102nd

ABSTRACT

In 1991, the Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families challenged members of the House of Representatives to seek out innovative, high quality child care programs in their districts. The programs were to serve as models for states and local jurisdictions or for employers and others in the public and private sectors who were trying to expand and improve child care opportunities. This Select Committee report provides brief descriptions of 77 programs in 17 states nominated by the Congressional representatives. Introductory material underscores the importance of child care to family economic security and to relieving the stress that may be a precursor to child abuse or neglect. This section also addresses the role of resource and referral agencies in supporting the child care system, financial concerns, and new dimensions of employer-sponsored child care. The bulk of the report consists of brief descriptions of the child care models, organized according to state. Descriptions vary, but each indicates the name of the program, its location, and the name of the representative who nominated the program. Some descriptions also provide information on such topics as: (1) the company or organization sponsoring the program; (2) the program's capacity, staff, hours of service, and financial support; (3) date when the program was established; (4) accreditation; (5) linkages with local schools and colleges; (6) evaluation; (7) primary clientele; or (8) services provided to the children and their parents. (AC)

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[COMMITTEE PRINT]

102d Congress
2d Session

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
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A REPORT

OF THE

SELECT COMMITTEE ON
CHILDREN, YOUTH, AND FAMILIES

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ONE HUNDRED SECOND CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION



FEBRUARY 5, 1992

Printed for the use of the Select Committee on Children, Youth, and
Families

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

WASHINGTON : 1992

52-335

For sale by the U.S. Government Printing Office
Superintendent of Documents, Congressional Sales Office, Washington, DC 20402

ISBN 0-16-037718-8

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(III)

Mommy with a hug



INTRODUCTION

In 1991, the Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families issued a Child Care Challenge to Members of the House of Representatives to search out innovative, quality child care programs in their districts. It was the Committee's intention to highlight these programs to serve as models for states and local jurisdictions -- be they large cities or small rural communities -- or employers and others in the public and private sectors who are striving to expand and improve child care opportunities for families. We received 77 nominations from 17 states and this report describes the submitted child care programs.

The Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues conducted a similar challenge in 1988. That effort highlighted creative and successful employer-sponsored child care, and universities and business schools relied on the data to educate and train future managers.

Once again Members of Congress responded and provided the Select Committee with information about inventive and resourceful programs throughout the country. We are pleased to share the information with the hope that these new frontiers in child care will stimulate others to become creatively involved in expanding the supply of quality, affordable child care.

The breadth of programs described in this report reflect the diversity of the child care needs of American families. But the broad range of programs submitted by Members also illustrates the important role child care plays in allowing families to work, in stabilizing and nurturing troubled families, and in providing early childhood experiences that enrich the lives of young children and help to prepare them for school.

Child care has become central to family economic security -- more so today than ever before. In 1990, more than two-thirds of mothers with children were in the labor force -- including nearly 55% of mothers with children under age three. And they are working not for pin money, but out of economic necessity. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, nearly three-fourths

of mothers with children whose husbands earn \$15,000 to \$20,000 are in the workforce, compared with half of mothers whose husbands earn more than \$50,000.

Growing economic burdens have been accompanied by new and complex social ills, that if untreated, can have harsh and enduring consequences for families:

- In 1990, more than 2.5 million children were reported abused or neglected, up 100% since 1980. (National Committee for the Prevention of Child Abuse, 1991)
- An estimated 142,000 infants are born each year exposed to cocaine or HIV, or suffering the effects of perinatal alcohol exposure. (Inspector General, Department of Health and Human Services, 1990; Centers for Disease Control, 1990; and National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence, 1990)
- Families with children are the fastest growing group among the homeless -- in 1991, they comprised 35% of the homeless. On any given night, at least 100,000 to 220,000 children are homeless. (U.S. Council of Mayors, 1991; National Academy of Sciences, 1987; U.S. Department of Education, 1988)

Child care is absolutely critical, not only to enable families to work and remain economically independent, but to relieve the stress that can be a precursor to child abuse and neglect, to offer guidance and support to teen parents, to provide therapeutic services to families with disabled or troubled children, and to provide linkages to social and medical services for the most vulnerable children, including homeless and migrant children and children affected by drug abuse or exposed to HIV. Many of the child care programs described in the report also provide parenting education and employment assistance.

Members also provided information about services that support and build the existing child care system. For example, resource and referral agencies help families locate care, train and maintain critical links among family day care providers, and

provide valuable information to employers and the community about child care needs and options.

What this report makes clear is that federal and state governments, while often key to a program's solvency, are not the sole financial resource for most child care programs. Local school districts, cities, universities and community colleges, and private foundations subsidize parent fees, build new facilities, and train providers.

In addition, employer-sponsored child care increasingly is taking on new dimensions. Employer assistance ranges from on-site child care centers, to information and referral to help workers find child care, or subsidies for care in a variety of settings. Many employers have engaged in productive public-private partnerships that epitomize the creative use of funding streams to maximize the availability of care.

We heard about employers who have taken the initiative to design programs that meet the needs of their labor force. These programs range from the construction of a portable child care center that can be moved from construction site to construction site, to programs with flexible hours and programs developed in conjunction with the public schools.

We learned that child care programs are adept at piecing all of this together -- using space, money, and public-private partnerships creatively to meet the particular needs of their community. Many of the programs in this report have expanded hours of operation designed specifically to help parents whose hours of work don't mesh with the normal hours of more traditional child care programs. We learned about university student fees that subsidize child care for students. And we learned about a unique public/private partnership between an employer, a Head Start program, and a nonprofit child care center that provides subsidized on-site child care.

Even with the infusion of new federal dollars from the recently enacted Child Care and Development Block Grant and the Title IV-A At-Risk Child Care program, these enterprising funding scenarios are likely to remain necessary.

The Select Committee is delighted to showcase these programs. We know that they represent just a fraction of the very exciting work that is going on in child care. But we also know that such opportunities do not exist for large numbers of children who spend their days in mediocre or even harmful child care settings. (National Child Care Staffing Study, 1989; National Academy of Sciences Child Care Panel, 1990) It is the Select Committee's hope that these programs can serve to lead the way into a 21st century where family-friendly policies exist in every community.

(Signed)

PATRICIA SCHROEDER
Chairwoman

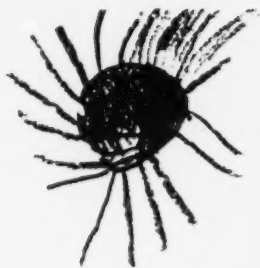
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

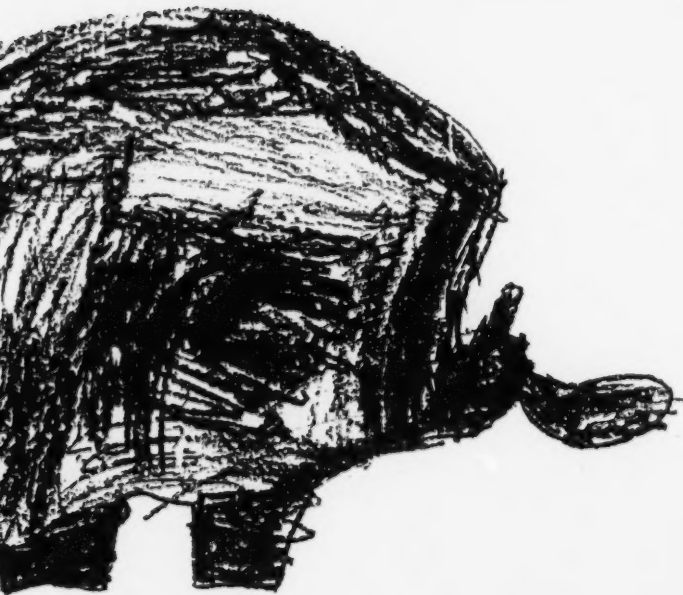
The Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families would like to extend its thanks to the following Members of Congress for submitting the names of innovative child care programs in their congressional districts for this report:

The Honorable Beryl Anthony, Jr.
The Honorable Jim Bacchus
The Honorable Bud Cramer
The Honorable Peter A. DeFazio
The Honorable Norman D. Dicks
The Honorable Richard J. Durbin
The Honorable Don Edwards
The Honorable Ben Erdreich
The Honorable Vic Fazio
The Honorable Hamilton Fish, Jr.
The Honorable William F. Goodling
The Honorable Charles Hatcher
The Honorable Joel Hefley
The Honorable Joan Kelly Horn
The Honorable Michael J. Kopetski
The Honorable Sander M. Levin
The Honorable Matthew F. Martinez
The Honorable Jim McDermott
The Honorable Jan Meyers
The Honorable George Miller
The Honorable Jim Moody
The Honorable Sid Morrison
The Honorable Donald J. Pease
The Honorable Rick Santorum
The Honorable Patricia Schroeder
The Honorable E. Clay Shaw, Jr.
The Honorable Louise McIntosh Slaughter
The Honorable Robert F. (Bob) Smith
The Honorable Al Swift
The Honorable Jolene Unsoeld
The Honorable Alan Wheat
The Honorable Frank R. Wolf

The Select Committee also would like to thank all of the children who submitted pictures for inclusion in this report.



Mandy



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ALABAMA

Alfa Child Development Center Montgomery, Alabama (submitted by Rep. Ben Erdreich)

The Alfa Insurance Company, one of the largest insurance companies in Alabama with offices in every county, opened a new \$1.5 million child care facility at its headquarters in Montgomery, Alabama, on January 2, 1991. All of the child care workers employed at the center are considered Alfa employees and are eligible for company benefits. With a capacity of 125 children, the center enrolls children from ages six weeks to five years. The facility will serve as a training ground for students in early childhood development attending Auburn University and will also provide internships for some University of Alabama students.

Parents pay between \$45-\$50 per week for their child, ten percent less than the prevailing local rate.

Even though it is less than a year old, the center has already been publicly commended by Alabama Governor Guy Hunt and Emory Folmar, mayor of Montgomery.

BEKare Child Development Program Birmingham, Alabama (submitted by Rep. Ben Erdreich)

B.E. & K. Inc., an industrial construction company based in Birmingham, Alabama, has built a mobile child care center to address the shortage of construction workers by meeting their child care needs. The child care center is currently set up in Port Wentworth, Georgia, near Savannah, just one mile from a \$450 million industrial construction project. The company-subsidized center can care for up to 100 children, ages six weeks to ten years. It is open when employees are at work or attending training programs -- which means 24-hours a day in some cases.

Center-owned vans transport children to local schools. The mobile center consists of five 14 x 40-foot trailers, but can be expanded to nine, and the center director believes it can be relocated when a construction job is completed and a new one begins.

The center follows standards established by the National Association for the Education of Young Children and pays wages comparable to the local school district -- generally higher than those usually paid to child care workers.

B.E. & K. estimates its child care costs at \$750,000 per year. Parents pay \$51 per week per child.

The BEKare Child Development Center has received an award from the Construction Innovation Forum at the University of Wisconsin. B.E. & K. Inc. was recognized by Working Mother magazine as one of the top 75 companies for working parents and cited as one of 16 "Medalists" in Companies That Care.

Huntsville Hospital Child Care Center
Huntsville, Alabama
 (submitted by Rep. Bud Cramer)

The Huntsville Hospital Child Care Center, in existence for more than 24 years, serves approximately 80 children, ages two months through six years. The center diligently works to accommodate the changing schedules of the hospital's employees. The center also is active in researching and testing new methods of infection control among young children. The center provides full-time and part-time care and is open nights and weekends. The flexibility of the center is a feature of the hospital's recruitment efforts and has a positive impact on employee retention rates.

Funding is provided through parent fees with support from the hospital.

ARKANSAS

**UAPB Child Development Center
Pine Bluff, Arkansas
(submitted by Rep. Beryl Anthony, Jr.)**

For more than 40 years, the UAPB Child Development Center, a laboratory school at the University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff under the directorship of the Home Economics Department, has provided child care services for student parents. The center focuses on meeting the maturational needs of the children in the center, parent education, preparation of college students for child care and social services and provides some research opportunities. Other disciplines at the school also make use of the school. The center serves children ages two and one-half to four years. Teachers are required to take at least ten hours of workshop training per year. The center is particularly proud of the length of service of its professional staff.

Funding is provided through state grants, vouchers, and parent fees.

The center was featured in the local newspaper, the Pine Bluff Commercial, as one of the best child care centers in the Jefferson County area.

**Jefferson Comprehensive Care System, Inc. - Head Start
Pine Bluff, Arkansas
(submitted by Rep. Beryl Anthony, Jr.)**

This Head Start program provides full- and part-day child development services for economically disadvantaged three to five year olds. The program promotes emotional, intellectual, social and physical growth. Parents receive training in parenting skills, preparing nutritional meals and in the educational development of their children. Each child receives medical and dental examinations, as well as any necessary follow-up. Head Start is working in conjunction with the Jefferson County Adult

Educational Program in the implementation of the Family Literacy Program (known as PIE, Parents Involved in Education). The Adult Education Program supplies a teacher and Head Start provides a para-professional, classroom space, and supplies.

Funding is provided by the Head Start Bureau, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

The program was most recently evaluated by the regional Head Start office in March 1990.

**South Arkansas Developmental Center for Children
and Families, Inc. (SADCCF)
El Dorado, Arkansas
(submitted by Rep. Beryl Anthony, Jr.)**

SADCCF was developed in the early 1970s in response to the needs of families with children with developmental disabilities or delays. SADCCF focuses its efforts on early intervention for children from birth through age two and on preschool services for three to five year olds, but will serve all ages through its home-based and center-based programs. Each child/family is seen by a multi-disciplinary team for evaluation and assessment and a comprehensive Individualized Program Plan setting goals and objectives is developed. Services that are available include: evaluation and assessment, targeted case management, family support, physical therapy, occupational therapy, speech therapy, habilitation, education, transportation, parent training and in-home services. Coordination with the medical community ensures early referrals, enabling intervention at early stages of development that can minimize developmental disabilities and delays. The program's success stems from coordinating the efforts and resources of other health care and educational agencies in South Arkansas. There is no other comparable service available in the area.

Funding is provided through federal grants (Medicaid, Chapter 1, Child Care Food Program), state and local funding (United Way, United Cerebral Palsy, El Dorado Civitan Club) and parent fees.

Play School Day Care Center, Inc.
Weiner, Arkansas
 (submitted by Rep. Beryl Anthony, Jr.)

The Play School Day Care Center is the only provider of full-day, year-round child development services within a twenty-mile radius. It serves approximately 80 primarily economically-disadvantaged children, ages six weeks to 12 years. Some child care is provided free-of-charge. The center is located in a rural community with a high unemployment rate, no public transportation, and few cultural or social advantages. A doctor donates free medical care to the children each morning and medication is donated through the community. Because of the lengthy waiting list for services, the program plans to open a satellite center in the county.

Funding is provided through Arkansas' Better Chance Program, federal funds (the Dependent Care Block Grant and the Child Care Food Program), community contributions, and parent fees.

The center is evaluated annually by a licensing specialist. Other informal evaluations are conducted on a regular basis.

Small Wonders Learning Center
Arkadelphia, Arkansas
 (submitted by Rep. Beryl Anthony, Jr.)

The Small Wonders Learning Center opened its doors on January 1, 1991, to provide child care for children ages six months to five years whose parents were beginning work at a new chicken processing plant. The center opens at 5 a.m. in order to accommodate the workers. It is the only local center to open before 7 a.m. The center serves an economically-disadvantaged community and represents a tremendous personal investment on the part of the center director and her husband, pastor of the New Jerusalem Baptist Church of Arkadelphia, which sponsors the center. Many of the families are former welfare recipients. A training program in conjunction with Henderson State University School of Nursing helps assess the children's health

needs. Senior citizens and church deacons volunteer their time to serve as role models for the children.

Funding is provided through the state voucher program and parent fees and are supplemented with local fundraising activities.

Child Development, Incorporated
Russellville, Arkansas
(submitted by Rep. Beryl Anthony, Jr.)

Child Development, Incorporated (CDI) is the largest provider of child care in Arkansas, serving more than 1,600 children, ages six weeks through 12 years, per year in its child care programs and 833 children in Head Start. CDI operates 20 centers and is the sole Head Start grantee in an 11 county area. Its services include: full-day, part-day, home-based care, extended hour care, infant-toddler care, licensed sick care, licensed family day care homes, mainstreaming of disabled children, residential care, a Home Instruction Program for Preschool Youngsters (HIPPY), child assessment, adult literacy programs, resource and referral services for employers, a parent education library, and a new parent-child center (the only one in Arkansas) that will serve 60 children. CDI attempts to meet the needs of families from all socioeconomic groups. Thus, families may or may not pay fees, depending on their economic status and the program requirements. CDI also serves as a sponsoring agency for the Child Care Food Program. CDI pays for the Child Development Associate credential for all teachers, who receive 12 hours of college credit from Arkansas Technical University. CDI has developed centers through partnerships with city governments and corporate groups. CDI's center on the campus of Arkansas Technical University was the first in Arkansas to be accredited by the National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC).

Funding is provided through a combination of approximately 15 different federal, state and local programs, parent fees, foundation grants and public-private partnerships.

CDI was featured on ABC's 20/20 program, in Yale University's Bush Center's book on collaborative programs, in the National Governors Task Force on School Readiness book on caring communities, and in the Child Care Action Campaign's book on public-private partnerships. It was voted "Outstanding Employer of the Year" in Russellville in 1987.

**Arkansas State University
Arkansas Better Chance Program
State University, Arkansas
(submitted by Rep. Beryl Anthony, Jr.)**

The Arkansas Better Chance Program, which began in September 1991, is specifically designed to meet the needs of children ages three to four, who are at risk of educational failure. The child care center serves 120 children. The program also addresses the needs of the families living in the Mississippi River Delta Region, an area that includes high illiteracy rates, high unemployment, low wages, and limited education and job training opportunities. The program provides developmentally appropriate, quality early childhood education and an adult literacy program, which provides encouragement, support, and tutoring to family members of the children served. A family resource management program provides parenting and child development information, and links families with resources in the community.

Funding is provided through state grants, in-kind services and contributions.

**Pangburn Child Care
Pangburn, Arkansas
(submitted by Rep. Beryl Anthony, Jr.)**

The Pangburn Child Care Center was created in response to a 1989 survey that demonstrated the need for a child care center in Pangburn because the nearest one was 16 miles away. The survey indicated that the need was greatest for preschool and

before- and after-school care and that parents wanted the center to be located at the school, which would offer some assurance of quality care. The center began by offering care for ages three to 12, but a year later expanded to include care for infants and toddlers. It now serves 100 children in a child care complex on the public school campus. The preschool program received a state grant to provide free care to parents who qualify for assistance. Staff are encouraged to earn their Child Development Associate certificate and are paid according to a salary schedule implemented by the school board. The center is seeking to expand the program by adding a senior citizen component and by providing more subsidies for low- and moderate-income families.

Funding is provided through state grants, parent fees and community fundraising activities.

Heritage Child Nurturing Center
Sherwood, Arkansas
 (submitted by Rep. Beryl Anthony, Jr.)

The Heritage Publishing Company has established this on-site child care center to meet the specific needs of its employees. The center serves 120 children, ages six weeks to 12 years, and is open from 6:30 a.m. to 9:30 p.m. to accommodate parents' work schedules. The center provides full- and part-day care, before- and after-school care and a summer program. Nutritious meals are provided. The center's activities are enriched with piano, gymnastic and swimming lessons and field trips to museums and other cultural events, as well as regular visits to the Arkansas Rehabilitation Center. The center addresses the special needs of children and parents by providing counseling sessions, and food and clothing for children in need. Children are allowed to visit their parents at work. A parent advisory committee works with the staff and parents.

Funding is provided through parent fees and contributions from the Heritage Publishing Company.

The center received an accommodation from the State of

Arkansas and Governor Bill Clinton for its contribution to children and child care in Arkansas.

Stepping Stones Day Care
Nashville, Arkansas
 (submitted by Rep. Beryl Anthony, Jr.)

Stepping Stones Day Care is designed to meet the needs of parents who work in nearby factories. It serves 40 children, ages six weeks to five years, and opens at 5:45 a.m. and will stay open as late as is necessary. Nutritious meals are provided for the children. The center's director works with the Nashville kindergarten to ensure that children are prepared to enter school. The transition to public school is facilitated by visits to the school before the children are actually ready to start.

Funding is provided through parent fees and subsidies are provided through state child care vouchers.

Second Baptist Christian School
Hot Springs, Arkansas
 (submitted by Rep. Beryl Anthony, Jr.)

For 40 years, the Second Baptist Christian School has provided child care to children, ages two and one-half to 12. The preschool program provides individualized attention and nurturing, learning activities. The school utilizes the Weekday Early Education curriculum. Religious education is part of the program. Music, art, gymnastics, physical education and computer training are all part of the school's enrichment activities.

Funding is provided through parent fees.

Opportunities, Inc. (Texarkana Special Education Center)
Texarkana, Arkansas-Texas
 (submitted by Rep. Beryl Anthony, Jr.)

Opportunities, Inc. began in 1966 in response to the needs of

families with mentally disabled children. It was the only program of its kind in the area, serving residents of both Arkansas and Texas. The agency is a community-based nonprofit corporation that provides special education and training and developmental support services for individuals from birth through adulthood that will assist them in maintaining productive lives in the community. Special services that are provided include: assessment and screening, diagnosis and evaluation, infant stimulation, preschool activities, physical education, parent training, transportation, physical, occupational and speech therapy, language development, social and self-help skills, work skills and job placement, money management and housing. The program includes a day care program for disadvantaged infants through age five, including children who are the victims of fetal alcohol syndrome and other drug-induced anomalies. The agency operates a work training program and an independent living program for developmentally-disabled adults, as well as independent living arrangements for the elderly. It served a total of 674 persons in 1991. The philosophy behind all of the agency's efforts is (1) to demonstrate a quality of excellence for human service delivery; (2) to provide assistance and support to the family unit; (3) to assist individuals in maximizing their capabilities, and (4) to provide coordinated, cost-effective services.

Funding is provided through a variety of federal programs, including grants from the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Urban Mass Transit Administration, Medicaid, Title XX, Chapter I, the Child Care Food Program, state grants, fees, the United Way of Greater Texarkana and community fundraising efforts.

Arkadelphia Human Development Center
Arkadelphia, Arkansas
 (submitted by Rep. Beryl Anthony, Jr.)

The Arkadelphia Human Development Center is a state-owned and operated residential and training facility for the developmentally disabled founded 23 year ago. The center provides specialized services designed to meet the individual

needs of each of the 160 persons served, who range in age from six to 52. The center has a cooperative education agreement with two local universities, which use the facility for teaching, training and for the benefit of the residents. The center also participates in "Access Arkadelphia," an organization that promotes and recommends action to remove architectural barriers for the disabled in the community.

Funding is provided through federal programs, including Medicaid, the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act and state grants.

The center has been accredited by the Accreditation Council (on Developmental Disabilities), which recognizes only the highest standards for service delivery, since 1975 and is surveyed every two years in order to maintain this accreditation. It is one of only two facilities in the state with this accreditation. The center was honored by the Arkansas Developmental Disabilities Services Board in 1990 for its accomplishments and was awarded a special citation by the State House of Representatives in 1990 for the standards of excellence that the center adheres to. It was also presented with the Citizens Voluntary Action Award in 1982.

**Henderson State University Child Service Center (HSU-CSC)
Arkadelphia, Arkansas
(submitted by Rep. Beryl Anthony, Jr.)**

The HSU-CSC, in operation for 22 years, provides a part-day early childhood education program for 56 children, ages three to five. The center maintains links with many departments at Henderson State University, which provide practicum students who work with the children. The disciplines involved include: speech/language, nursing, physical education, home economics, sociology, and elementary and special education. Because of the student involvement, the adult-student ratio averages six to eight adults per group of 20 students. The center works with the Dawson Educational Cooperative Early Childhood Program by providing placement for their special needs children. The center's afternoon program is specifically designed for "at-risk" children and the curriculum includes a special motivational and educational

program for them. All of the children participate in a unique motor skills program taught by physical education students twice a week. HSC-CSC also has volunteers from the Foster Grandparents program work with the children.

Funding is provided through state grants and parent fees.

The center is evaluated annually in order to meet child care licensing requirements. It was chosen as one of five model programs in the state before kindergarten was mandatory in the public schools.

CALIFORNIA**Martinez Early Childhood Center, Inc.
Martinez, California
(submitted by Rep. George Miller)**

The Martinez Early Childhood Center, in existence for nearly 18 years, provides child care to approximately 72 children ages one to ten years. The center is housed in three buildings on a two and one-half acre site. The center serves a large Hispanic community and has recruited spanish-speaking teachers to breach language barriers for the children and their parents. Grant funding provided the center with access to an early childhood consultant for five years. The center owns its own school bus that is used to transport school-age children to and from public school and for field trips. The center is proud of its exceptional nutrition program that provides high quality, hot meals with fresh fruits and vegetables to the children. An active volunteer parent organization undertakes a variety of projects, including community fundraisers.

Funding is provided through state and local grants, the Child Care Food Program, foundation grants, parent fees and community fundraising activities.

The center was rated excellent on a program quality review conducted by the California Department of Education, and received a proclamation from the mayor of Martinez.

**Neighborhood Family Services Mall/Family Resource Center
Richmond, California
(submitted by Rep. George Miller)**

The Contra Costa County Youth Services Board has developed a plan for a family centered, neighborhood program. The center, expected to be fully implemented by the summer of 1992, will provide a hub for a holistic program approach for improving the

health and well-being of children and their families. All programming will be family centered and attend to the economic, environmental, educational, health and human service needs of the people in the community. It will allow for the consolidation of numerous responsibilities and resources under unified management at the neighborhood level. With Head Start as its core program, and with assistance from the County Community Services Department, the Family Resource Center plans to offer other child care and latchkey programs, a community kitchen, a health center, providing WIC, prenatal care and family planning, adult education and training, and a possible host of other programs and activities.

The Neighborhood Family Service Mall/Family Resource Center will be operated by its own Board of Directors, guided by a locally constituted Neighborhood Resident Council and will be funded by a reorganization of existing county funds and foundation support.

**Center for Employment Training Montessori
Child Development Center
San Jose, California
(submitted by Rep. Don Edwards)**

The Center for Employment Training (CET), a nonprofit corporation that provides job training and vocational education programs throughout California, has operated a Montessori child care center since 1982 in downtown San Jose. The program serves more than 100 children from infancy through age six, and is open 12 hours a day, as well as evenings and weekends. While CET trainees, former trainees and staff are given first priority for available slots, the program is also open to the general community. The staff is bilingual. The center adheres to the Montessori philosophy of education and learning.

Child care fees for participants in job training programs are subsidized through California's GAIN program, Social Services, Community Services Block Grant and the Job Training Partnership Act.

The center has been commended by the City of San Jose for its program. In 1990, as part of its Minority Female Single Parent demonstration project (MFSP), the Rockefeller Foundation contracted with Mathematica Policy Research, Inc. to evaluate the effectiveness of the CET program, including its child care center. The evaluation found that the CET was the most successful of the four local projects evaluated. CET was the only one of the four projects to have a viable, on-site child care center, with approximately one-fourth of the MFSP participants using the center.

Stanford Settlement Children's Program
Sacramento, California
 (submitted by Rep. Vic Fazio)

The Stanford Settlement Program, which has been in existence for 56 years, provides social services including social development, delinquency prevention, and leadership development to children ages three to 12 from dysfunctional families who are at high risk of neglect and emotional and physical abuse. These children, from a variety of ethnic groups, are primarily from single-parent, low-income families. Many have behavior problems in school. The program employs professional social workers who work closely with the school system as well as with individual families.

The program is funded by parent fees, foundation grants, and the United Way.

Mexican American Opportunity Foundation
City of Commerce, California
 (submitted by Rep. Matthew G. Martinez)

The Mexican American Opportunity Foundation (MAOF) is a multi-service agency that also provides bilingual/bicultural child care in predominately Mexican-American communities. MAOF operates six centers serving approximately 1,200 children ages 18 months through kindergarten age in East Los Angeles and two

other centers elsewhere in California. In addition to providing needs assessments, and addressing the dietary concerns of children, the centers focus on building self-esteem through the positive and eclectic presentation of Mexican culture. The centers make use of surrogate grandparents (Mexican elders) to teach the children about their heritage. Staff are required to take units in early childhood education and the centers provide in-service training as well.

Funding is provided through state grants and parent fees, which are based on income.

MAOF has received two citations of merit from the California Department of Education (in 1981 and 1982), and a Citation of Merit in 1989 from the National Council of Senior Citizens.

**Options - A Child Care and Human Services Agency
San Gabriel, California
(submitted by Rep. Matthew G. Martinez)**

Options is a private, nonprofit resource and referral agency that helps parents locate appropriate child care and recruits and trains new child care providers in the greater San Gabriel Valley area. In addition, it has a grant from the State of California to provide reduced fee or free child care services to disabled children through age 21 from low-income families whose parents are working or are participating in job training programs. The grant enables Options to provide child care for 12-14 disabled children.

COLORADO

**The Center
Leadville, Colorado
(submitted by Rep. Joel Hefley)**

The Center, established in 1989 and housed in a former elementary school, provides child care to children, ages six weeks to 13 years, from predominately low-income families. The Center provides full-day child care as well as weekend and night-time care, parenting classes for teen mothers, and "Discovery Classes" to prepare children to enter kindergarten.

Funding is provided by the State of Colorado, private foundations and parent fees. The Center recently became eligible for Head Start funds.

The Center has received the Governor's Award, the El Pomar Award and the ColoTrust Award for providing outstanding child care services.

**Thomas Learning Centers
Denver, Colorado
(submitted by Rep. Patricia Schroeder)**

Thomas Learning Centers (TLC) operates three very distinct programs in the metropolitan Denver area. Since 1987, it has operated a nonprofit child care center at the Denver Convention Center on an as-needed basis in rooms that were specifically built for children. The City of Denver provides the furniture and TLC provides the equipment and professionally trained staff. This center is the first of its kind in the nation.

TLC also operates six for-profit child care centers for children ages one to 12. Staff have been trained by University Hospital to work with children with special needs and these children are welcome at all of the centers. The centers care for more than

400 children. In addition, TLC operates seven before- and after-school centers on a preferred provider basis with the Aurora, Colorado, public schools. The school system provides the space, but charges TLC one dollar per day per child, which goes into a special account to fund scholarships and special events for the children.

Except for the convention center site, all of the programs offer a building and playground safety program called "Playground Extravaganza," which promotes the safe and creative use of playground space.

FLORIDA**Child Care Connection
Fort Lauderdale, Florida
(submitted by Rep. E. Clay Shaw)**

For 20 years, the Child Care Connection (CCC), a family support agency, has provided child care and supportive services to the Fort Lauderdale community. The CCC administers the Title XX Social Services Block Grant child care program, and provides family and therapeutic child care, child care for Broward County's Employment and Training Administration clients and new immigrants, employer-sponsored day care, programs for teen mothers, respite care, and training for early childhood professionals. The program also offers comprehensive services to address homelessness, children at risk of abuse and neglect, and children of parents who are substance abusers and/or HIV positive. The Connection's food service provides nutritious meals to child care centers throughout Broward County. The CCC provides child care services to more than 5,000 Broward County children every year.

The Connection is funded through federal, state and local government grants, parent fees, private foundations, and fundraising activities.

The Child Care Connection has been recognized by numerous local entities, including the United Way, the Junior League, the Broward County Chamber of Commerce, the Broward County Public Schools and news media, for its work in the community.

**Community Coordinated Child Care
for Central Florida, Inc. (4C)
Orlando, Florida
(submitted by Rep. Jim Bacchus)**

This 4C program, which began 20 years ago, provides

comprehensive child care services to three counties in central Florida. The program offers access to center-based as well as family day care, full-day, part-day, weekend and night care. Parents receive referral assistance, consumer information on choosing quality child care, subsidies for their child care expenses, information about employment opportunities, and access to low-cost physical examinations and immunizations for their children. The program's network of child care providers participate in a toy lending library, the Child Care Food Program, early childhood development classes, and meetings and other support services for providers.

Funding is provided through federal, state and local government grants, including Head Start, the Family Support Act and Title XX Social Services Block Grant, employers, parent fees, and private foundations.

Space Coast Early Intervention Center
Palm Bay, Florida
 (submitted by Rep. Jim Bacchus)

The Space Coast Early Intervention Center (SCEIC) is a therapeutic part-day preschool designed to meet the needs of children with Down's Syndrome and other developmental delays from infancy through age five. SCEIC most recently expanded its infant program to serve graduates of the area's neonatal intensive care units, infants often at risk for developmental delays. Such developmental screenings and ongoing therapies reduce the need for more costly, intensive therapies later on. The program began in 1987 serving three children and currently has 31 children enrolled. The center provides interdisciplinary early intervention including occupational, physical, and speech therapies, and early childhood education. The children visit regular classrooms and go on field trips to prepare for mainstreaming in kindergarten, and nondisabled children are successfully taught at the center alongside their disabled peers. The center also provides parent support and education classes.

Funding sources include parent fees, corporate, community, and foundation grants and state subsidies.

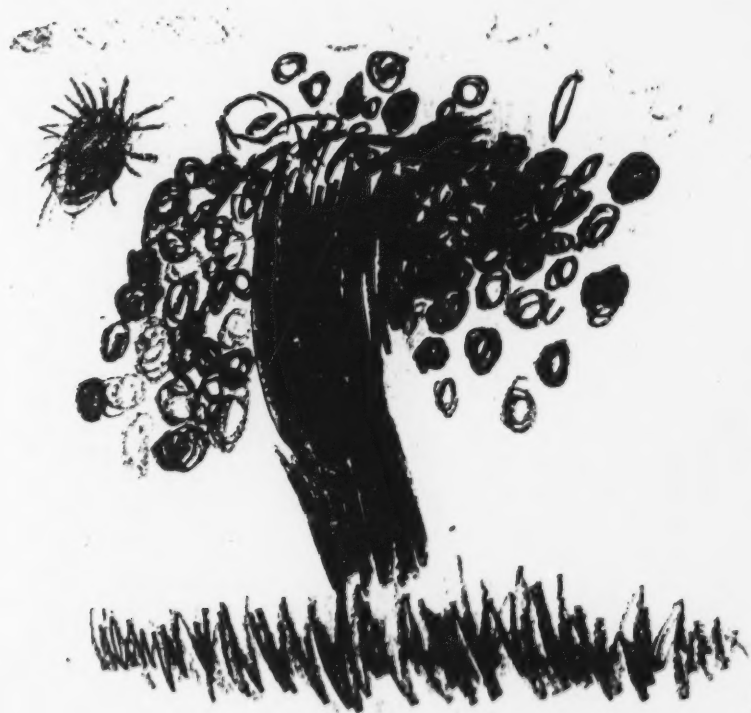
The director of development for the center has received numerous awards and commendations that reflect upon the contributions of the center to the community.

**Satellite School within A Business
Orlando, Florida
(submitted by Rep. Jim Bacchus)**

Established in 1990 as just one of 11 such company-based schools in the country, the Satellite School is a partnership between the Twin Towers Hotel and Convention Center and the Orange County public school system. The satellite school enables hotel employees to send their kindergarten and first-grade children to school in the hotel and it provides after-school care. This on-site "mini" school enables employees to see their children during the day, and enhances parental involvement in school activities. Business benefits from higher employee morale and greater retention of employees while the school system experiences reduced costs and ease from overcrowding.

The Orange County public school system provides a classroom teacher and an aide to teach the 12-15 children enrolled in the program, as well as materials, while the business pays for the space and utilities.

The school received the 1991 Gold Key Employee Relations Award from both the Florida Hotel/Motel Association and the national Hotel/Motel Association.



GEORGIA**Extended Day Program
Albany, Georgia
(submitted by Rep. Charles Hatcher)**

Since October 1989, the Extended Day Program has provided after-school child care to children in kindergarten through fifth grades. The program serves approximately 500 children in five elementary schools. Services are targeted to low-income, non-AFDC families, many of whom are headed by single parents who cannot find other child care options in the community.

Funding for the program is provided by the local government, and through parent fees and employer subsidies.

Eric Burnette



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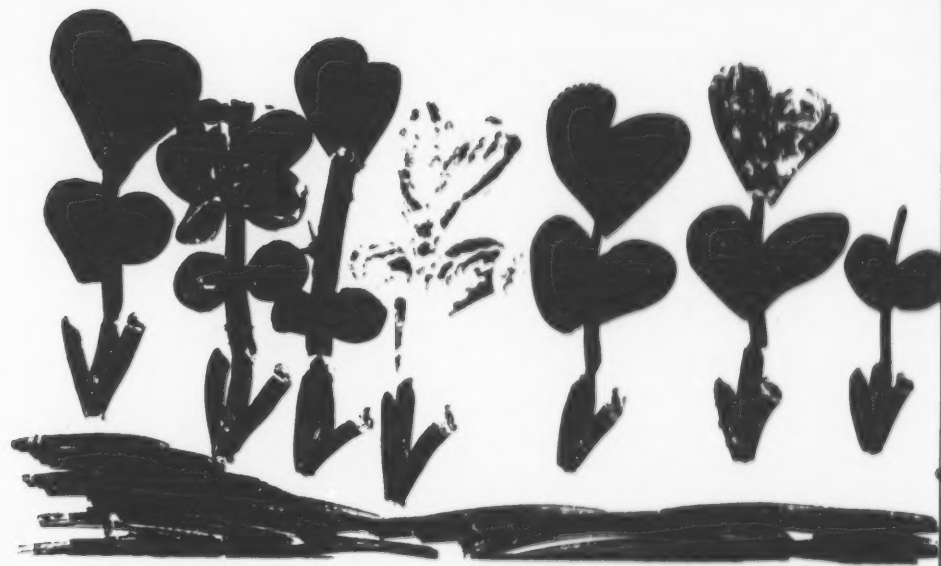
ILLINOIS**Mini O'Beirne Crisis Nursery
Springfield, Illinois
(submitted by Rep. Richard J. Durbin)**

The Mini O'Beirne Crisis Nursery, in operation for three years, provides short term, round-the-clock child care in a safe, stable, residential environment for children from birth through age six in times of family crisis to prevent abuse and/or neglect. Children are voluntarily brought to the nursery by their parents or guardians when stressful circumstances could jeopardize their safety and well-being. Once a family uses the services of the nursery, the family support program will stay in touch with the family for 90 days to ensure that parents follow through with referrals and other recommendations made by the staff. The crisis nursery also provides parenting skills training.

Funding is provided by federal, state, and foundation grants, through contributions and volunteer workers.

The nursery has been evaluated by the Department of Children and Family Services in Illinois and the Access to Respite Care and Health Network (ARCH) in North Carolina.

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KANSAS**The Day Care Connection
Lenaxa, Kansas
(submitted by Rep. Jan Meyers)**

The Day Care Connection provides resource and referral services to approximately 3,500 families a year. As a child care food program sponsor to 1,000 family day care providers in Johnson County, the Day Care Connection further assists the providers with training, meeting licensing requirements, enrichment activities for children, a resource library, and an equipment lending program. The Connection's "warm" line is available to both parents and providers. The Connection, which has been in operation for nine years, was the first licensed child care referral service in Kansas.

In addition to assistance from the federal Child Care Food Program, the Connection relies on contributions and fundraising activities.

**Kansas Child Care Training Opportunities
c/o KSU Family Center
Manhattan, Kansas
(submitted by Rep. Jan Meyers)**

For the past four years, the Kansas Child Care Training Opportunities, a non-profit volunteer program, has provided training to child care workers and family day care providers throughout Kansas. Child care professionals volunteer their time to teach courses. Staff support is provided by the Kansas State University extension program.

The Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services provides a grant to cover the cost of the program.

**Child Care for Low Income Advocacy and Support Program
Prairie View, Kansas
(submitted by Rep. Jan Meyers)**

The Child Care for Low-Income Advocacy and Support Program subsidizes quality, family-based child care for low-income children from infancy through kindergarten whose parents want to work but cannot afford the high cost of child care. The program provides direct supplemental payments to child care providers and holds monthly support meetings.

Funding is provided by local government and foundation grants and parent fees.

**Jay Care Learning Center - KUMC Auxiliary Inc.
Kansas City, Kansas
(submitted by Rep. Jan Meyers)**

Since 1982, the University of Kansas Medical Center, University of Kansas Medical Auxiliary, and the Kansas City Department of Parks and Recreation have jointly sponsored the Jay Care Learning Center, located at the medical center, for children ages one to 12. The program provides before- and after-school care, preschool, full-day kindergarten and a summer program for school-age children. It is accredited by the National Association for the Education of Young Children and it also provides training in early childhood education for University of Kansas students.

Funding is provided by the sponsors and parent fees.

The center was previously recognized by the 100th Congress Child Care Challenge.

**Piper Unified School District 203
21st Century School Age Child Care Program
Kansas City, Kansas
(submitted by Rep. Jan Meyers)**

The 21st Century School Age Child Care Program, sponsored by

the Community Education Program of the Kansas City Schools, began in August, 1990, in response to the need for safe, before- and after-school care for elementary school children in the community. It serves more than 50 children ages five to 11.

Space is provided on an in-kind basis by the school. Parent fees cover the remainder of program costs.

The program is recognized by Yale University as a 21st century school, defined by Dr. Edward Zigler as a child care system within the already existing educational system designed to meet the child care needs of children of all ages and to provide support for their families.

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MICHIGAN

**FamilyWorks of Troy
Troy Chamber of Commerce
Troy, Michigan
(submitted by Rep. Sander M. Levin)**

The Human Resources Council of the Troy, Michigan, Chamber of Commerce began FamilyWorks of Troy in May, 1991, to address the expressed need of the business community to enhance the quality of child care available in the community and to help employers develop dependent care benefits and policy programs for their employees. The program maintains resource files for employers, conducts on-site and off-site management and staff training seminars, and develops programs that local employers can tailor to meet their specific needs. This is the only Chamber of Commerce in the nation offering information and assistance with both child and elder care.

The program is funded by twelve sponsoring companies.

In August 1991, FamilyWorks of Troy received the "Innovator" award from the Michigan Child Care Challenge, sponsored by the Michigan House Republican Task Force on Child Care.

**Kids' Clinic
Oakland General Hospital
Madison Heights, Michigan
(submitted by Rep. Sander M. Levin)**

For the past four years, the Kids' Clinic at Oakland General Hospital has been providing child care for sick children ages six weeks through 15 years. The program is available both to hospital employees (who pay discounted rates) and families in the community. Care is provided by health care professionals and everything is provided for the sick child, from diapers and formula, to meals and snacks.

Some large companies subsidize costs for their employees.



TASON RIGUARDS-SIXTH GRADE, SALEM-MIER PUBLIC SCHOOLS, SALEM, OR

MISSOURI**Cradles and Crayons, Inc.
Kansas City, Missouri
(submitted by Rep. Alan Wheat)**

Cradles and Crayons, the first not-for-profit child care center for medically-fragile infants, toddlers and preschoolers in the country, provides specialized nursing care and socialization opportunities for medically fragile and developmentally disabled children in a regular day care setting. Full-day child care for up to 64 children, including nondisabled children, from ages six weeks through six years is provided. The center views its ability to offer respite care as critical to improving the quality of life for the children and families it serves. In addition to regular child care services, the center provides early intervention services, occupational, physical, and speech language therapy.

Funding is provided by a combination of federal, state and local government grants, parent fees and private foundations.

**Francis Child Development Resource Center
Penn Valley Community College
Kansas City, Missouri
(submitted by Rep. Alan Wheat)**

Located at Penn Valley Community College, the Francis Child Development Resource Center provides training, health and developmental screenings, parent education, and social services to child care centers and family day care homes in the central part of Kansas City. The center uses Head Start's comprehensive services model. Although it is a new program (less than a year old), it serves six centers and 15 providers. The goal of the program is to reduce the risk of developmental delays in inner city preschoolers and prepare them for success in elementary school, encourage parents in their parenting roles, and improve the quality of child care by providing training to child care workers.

A foundation-funded effort, the center relies on its public-private partnership between Penny Valley Community College and the local Head Start agency for success.

The center received the Outstanding Service Award for 1991 from the Greater Kansas City Association for the Education of Young Children.

Guadalupe Center Inc./Plaza de Ninos
Kansas City, Missouri
(submitted by Rep. Alan Wheat)

In operation since March, 1985, Plaza de Ninos provides preschool and child care services to predominately Hispanic and low-income families. The staff is bilingual and focuses on native and second language development in its preschool program. The center also serves elementary school children in its after-school program.

The center is funded by a combination of federal, state and local government grants, private foundations, and parent fees.

The Guadalupe Center, which administers Plaza de Ninos, was recognized in 1991 by the Independent Sector's Effectiveness Project as one of the nation's ten most effective nonprofit organizations.

Heart of America Family Services
Kansas City, Missouri
(submitted by Rep. Alan Wheat)

Heart of America Family Services has a children's services division that provides training to family day care providers and child care center staff. Workshops include business aspects of child care; health, safety, and nutrition; self-esteem; family/provider relations; positive guidance and discipline; and information about Sudden Infant Death Syndrome. Children's

Services also developed an extensive training program for infant care providers and school-age child care directors and their staff. In addition to its training programs, Children's Services operates a resource and referral service, primarily for employers, but available to the community and is a sponsor for the Child Care Food Program.

Funding is provided through state government and foundation grants and through a partnership with the business community.

**Metropolitan Council on Child Care
Mid-America Regional Council
Kansas City, Missouri
(submitted by Rep. Alan Wheat)**

The Metropolitan Council on Child Care is a collaborative effort sponsored by the Mid-America Regional Council, an intergovernmental planning body in the Kansas City metropolitan area, to build an affordable and accessible system of high quality early childhood care and education. The council, which has been in existence for two years, is made up of a 25-member volunteer advisory council and five coordinating committees. The five committees work in the areas of advocacy, resource and referral, professional development, school age child care, and public awareness. In 1990, the council provided technical support for the provision of child care-related information to parents, providers, businesses and the media, as well as support to economic development organizations responding to requests from businesses considering relocating to the area.

The Council, under the auspices of the Mid-America Regional Council, is funded by several foundations and the Junior League of Kansas City.

The council's work was recognized by the Greater Kansas Association for the Education of Young Children, which awarded its 1990 Community Service Award to the Mid-America Regional Council and was chosen as one of seven child care collaborations in the U.S. to be selected for an in-depth study to be conducted

by the Bush Center in Child Development and Social Policy at Yale University.

New Start/Head Start
KCMC Child Development Corporation
Kansas City, Missouri
(submitted by Rep. Alan Wheat)

In July, 1990, a unique public/private partnership enabled the KCMC Child Development Corporation to extend a portion of its Head Start program to provide full-day, year-round services to low-income families who are working, are in school or participating in job training programs. The goal of New Start/Head Start is to reduce the number of at-risk learners and ensure long-term family self-sufficiency by utilizing effective early intervention and prevention approaches. KCMC serves approximately 1,500 children through its Head Start programs in three counties in the metropolitan area. Of these children, 220 participate in the New Start program. The partnership is working to (1) remove institutional barriers that prevent families from achieving and maintaining self-sufficiency; (2) use all available child care resources; (3) develop a system to evaluate the effectiveness of the program, and (4) promote New Start as a model program.

Funding is provided through the Head Start program, state grants, parent fees and private foundations.

Saint Joseph Health Center
Child Development Center
Kansas City, Missouri
(submitted by Rep. Alan Wheat)

The Child Development Center has been providing flexible child care to meet the needs of parents employed at the Saint Joseph Health Center since 1982. Sixty percent of the children attend on a part-time basis, reflecting the need for child care by parents

who work part-time. The center provides infant care, respite care for disabled children, as well as a summer program for elementary school-age children. The center has developed a partnership with area middle-schools, whose students work on special projects at the center. It also serves as a training/observation site for students from area colleges. There is an intergenerational program that brings senior citizens to the center and takes the children to visit the senior center on a weekly basis.

Funding is provided by parent fees and the Health Center.

The center's kindergarten teachers worked with the Kansas City mayor's office to have April 4, 1990 proclaimed "Early Childhood Professionals Day." The center is working towards accreditation by the National Association for the Education of Young Children.

The Children's Place
Kansas City, Missouri
 (submitted by Rep. Alan Wheat)

The Children's Place, a private, nonprofit therapeutic day treatment center, opened its doors in 1976 to provide comprehensive, coordinated services to parents and children ages four weeks to six years who have special needs due to abuse or neglect or drug exposure. The children receive multi-disciplinary services, including developmental assessments, occupational therapy, speech and language therapy and psychiatric evaluations. Transportation is provided to and from the program. The center serves 50 children at a time, and reserves ten slots for drug-exposed infants. Along with the services that are available for children, educational and counseling services for parents, intensive in-home family preservation services, and structured visitation opportunities for children in foster care are provided.

Funding is provided through federal and state grants.

In 1986, The Children's Place was honored as a model program by the American Humane Society. Research conducted by the University of Kansas demonstrated that remediation of

developmental delays as well as developmental gains occurred among maltreated children served by the program.

Kids R & R (Rest and Recuperation), Inc.
St. Louis, Missouri
(submitted by Rep. Joan Kelly Horn)

Kids R & R opened its doors in October, 1991 to provide full- and part-day child care for sick children ages two to 12 years. Activities for the children are geared to their level of activity and are conducive to recuperating from illness, injury or surgery. Staff nurses dispense medication, monitor symptoms and stay in contact with each child's health care provider. The center can handle a broad range of illnesses, from colds and flu to chicken pox, burns, arthritis and traction patients. There are separate rooms with separate entrances and isolated air supply for children with infectious diseases. The entire staff is trained in infant/child CPR. Rooms are cleaned and disinfected every day. Telephones in each room enable parents to call their children at any time.

Funding is provided through parent fees.

The center is the first facility licensed through the Division of Family Services (DFS) for mildly ill children. DFS has just completed a review and evaluation of the center.

Kidsplay Hourly Child Care Fun
Chesterfield, Missouri
(submitted by Rep. Joan Kelly Horn)

Kidsplay provides child care on an hourly drop-in basis for children ages two to 11 years. Open seven days a week, the center's hours are from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. Monday through Thursday, 8 a.m. to 12 midnight Friday and Saturday and 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. on Sunday. It was designed to meet the needs of parents who work erratic hours, need child care while they work at volunteer activities, are attending school, or have emergency

child care needs, and offers the only center-based, hourly child care in St. Louis. The center, which opened in September 1991, is located in a strip shopping mall. Limited transportation to the center is available with advance notice. All staff are trained in infant/child CPR.

Funding is provided by parent fees.

McCare Day Care
Berkeley, Missouri
(submitted by Rep. Joan Kelly Horn)

McDonnell Douglas Corporation, the largest employer in the St. Louis metropolitan area, provided seed money for the development of McCare Day Care, which provides child care for its employees in a renovated school near its corporate headquarters. The center began operating more than five years ago and serves children ages six weeks through kindergarten during the school year and through age 12 in its summer program. The center's hours coincide with McDonnell Douglas' hours of operation. The teacher/child ratio exceeds state licensing requirements and teachers are chosen to provide a mix of training and life skills. Professional training is encouraged through subsidies for continuing education and in-service training. Four teachers, certified "Parents-as-Teachers" educators, work with parents and staff to develop parent education programs. McFolks, a parent group, develops special events for the center and seminars for other McDonnell Douglas employees.

Funding is provided through parent fees with some administrative support provided by McDonnell Douglas.

In November, 1988, McCare was one of seven corporate-based centers to receive the Exemplary Voluntary Effort award from the U.S. Department of Labor.

**Rainbow Connection/United Services for the Handicapped
St. Peters, Missouri
(submitted by Rep. Joan Kelly Horn)**

Rainbow Connection provides child care for disabled children from birth through kindergarten age in an integrated setting with nondisabled children. The center began in 1975 by serving only disabled children, but integrated its program in 1988 and currently serves 170 children, half of whom are disabled. The staff are professionally trained teachers, nurses, rehabilitative speech and occupational therapy specialists. Extensive in-service training is provided to bridge the functional differences among the children. Parents are invited to participate by helping in the classrooms, fundraising, or locating speakers. The center also offers programs for families and provides counselling and assistance in locating other community resources. The center reaches out to teens through a program involving technical school students who work at the center learning parenting and nursing skills. The center hopes to expand its outreach to teens by offering free child care to young mothers in exchange for volunteer work at the center.

Funding is provided through independent fundraising, contracts with local schools with funds provided by the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, the Missouri Department of Mental Health, parent insurance coverage for disabled children, the county Handicapped Facilities Board and parent fees.

The center is certified annually as a rehabilitation facility, and is a licensed child care center.

The center received an award from the United Way for a video presentation on the program.

NEW YORK**St. Peter's Day Care Center
Peekskill, New York
(submitted by Rep. Hamilton Fish, Jr.)**

St. Peter's Day Care Center, less than one year old, is providing child care for families who cannot afford unsubsidized care. The program utilizes the High-Scope curriculum, noted for its long-term beneficial educational and social effects. Eighty percent of the families enrolled in the program receive financial assistance, with some families paying as little as \$2 per week. In conjunction with the Youth Counseling League, the center is able to provide family counseling. The center is justifiably proud of the fact that it has reclaimed a drug-infested area, set up a playground for children, and provided employment opportunities for families in the neighborhood.

Funding is provided through a combination of local government grants, parent fees and private foundations.

**Wegmans Child Development Center
Rochester, New York
(submitted by Rep. Louise McIntosh Slaughter)**

In June, 1990, Wegmans opened a state-of-the-art child care center with a capacity of 250 children from eight weeks to 12 years of age. The center provides full-time, part-time and drop-in child care six days a week to meet the need for Wegmans' employees. (It is open until 11 PM on Fridays and Saturdays.) The center is housed in a state-of-the-art facility that includes such features as classroom lofts, wall-mounted infant swings, an infant exploratorium, a toddler treescape, computers and large-scale video capacity, and a drop-in center. A landscaped play park contains equipment suitable for a variety of age groups. A full-time chef prepares lunch and dinner and runs cooking classes for the children.

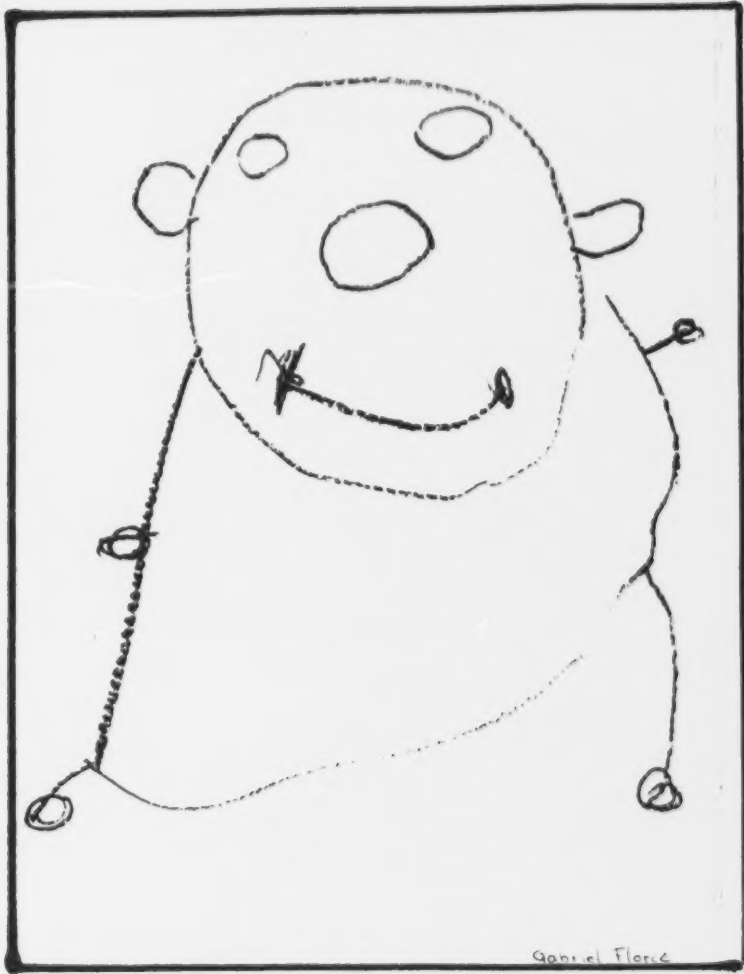
Fifty percent of the full-time slots, are reserved for Wegmans employees. Wegmans subsidizes the cost of care for its employees and the United Way of Greater Rochester provides limited funding to subsidize fees for low-income children.

OHIO

Elyria Child Care and Learning Center
Elyria, Ohio
(submitted by Rep. Donald J. Pease)

The Elyria Child Care and Learning Center is the product of 20 sponsoring corporations in the Elyria area. The center opened its doors on February 4, 1991, with seven children and had grown to serve 60 children by July, 1991. The maximum capacity will be 100 slots, including space for 16 infants, 30 toddlers and 54 preschoolers. The center maintains low staff-child ratios and plans to hold monthly parent meetings on topics such as childhood health issues.

The Lorain County Human Services Department subsidizes care for low-income children attending the center. Funding is provided through parent fees, the federal transitional child care program under the Family Support Act, and the Child Care Food Program.



OREGON

**Amazon Co-op Childcare
Eugene, Oregon
(submitted by Rep. Peter A. DeFazio)**

Amazon Co-op Childcare, a nonprofit, cooperative child care program serves a diverse, predominately low-income student body at the University of Oregon. Although based in campus housing, the center is not affiliated with the university. Parent involvement in all aspects of the program helps to reduce costs and increases contact between families and the center. Families receive quality child care services, and parents gain skills in working with others. The program has been in existence for 13 years and serves the needs of children ages two and one-half to seven.

It is funded by the federal government through the Child Care Food Program, parent fees, and student incidental fees from the university.

**Associated Students of the University of Oregon (ASUO)
Child Care Subsidy
University of Oregon
Eugene, Oregon
(submitted by Rep. Peter A. DeFazio)**

The ASUO Child Care Subsidy program reflects the commitment of the University of Oregon student body towards helping students with their child care expenses. For the past ten years, the ASUO has provided direct subsidies to students for the care of children from birth to 12 years. The students served by this program are all low-income parents who need access to affordable quality child care. The program allows the students to select their own child care providers and subsidizes the cost of care. The program has enabled many women and families with the opportunity to obtain higher education and reap the subsequent benefits.

The students have committed \$192,000, by far the largest item in the ASUO budget, to subsidize child care. The subsidy program is completely funded through student incidental fees.

Erb Memorial Union Child Care and Development Centers (CCDC)

University of Oregon (UO)

Eugene, Oregon

(submitted by Rep. Peter A. DeFazio)

The Erb Memorial Student Union at the University of Oregon operates seven child care centers at sites throughout the university campus. The centers provide full, part-day, weekend and night-time care during the university calendar year to 175 children ages 15 months to six years from predominately low-income families. The program was established 21 years ago in response to the demands of striking UO students.

Student incidental funds provide 23% of the program's operating budget. Other funds are provided by the Child Care Food Program, parent fees, and foundation grants.

The program is accredited by the National Academy of Early Childhood Programs of the National Association for the Education of Young Children.

Bush School Child Care and Education Program

**Salem-Keizer School District, Community Relations Department
Salem, Oregon**

(submitted by Rep. Michael J. Kopetski)

The Bush School serves a high number of low-income and minority children. In addition to its regular elementary school program, the school houses Even Start, a family preschool and literacy program. Adults without a high school diploma or GED can attend the program together with their three or four-year-

old children. Parents can work on adult basic education and parenting skills while their children attend school nearby. The program provides transportation, breakfast, and lunch and operates three days a week during the school year. First Step provides a prekindergarten program two to three mornings a week for children from low-income families. The program includes transportation, lunch, physical and dental check-ups and parenting education programs for parents.

Funding is provided through the federal Even Start program. The local match for the program is provided by the Chemeketa Community College and the local school district. First Step is funded by the State of Oregon Department of Education.

Check-In Neighbors Program

Linn-Benton Community College Department of Family Resources

Albany, Oregon

(submitted by Rep. Michael J. Kopetski)

The Check-In Neighbors Program began in 1989 to meet the needs of children who care for themselves after school. The Check-In Neighbors Program, intended as a child care alternative serving as a transition from on-site care to self-care, has two components: (1) "Home Safe" provides material such as safety packets and a list of community resources to parents and children; and (2) a "contracted working arrangement," which provides check-in times for children, who are on their own after school, with neighborhood child care providers. The program allows children ages ten to 14 the opportunity to take on increasing responsibility for themselves by planning and participating in activities on their own. The check-in system provides families with the security of knowing that even though their children are home alone, there is a responsible adult in the neighborhood who will keep in touch with their children as often as is necessary.

Funding for the program is provided by the state.

**Child Care Information Service
Salem, Oregon
(submitted by Rep. Michael J. Kopetski)**

Since May, 1986, the Child Care Information Service, located at a business site, has been providing resource and referral services to assist parents seeking child care, and training for child care providers. The agency maintains information on more than 600 family day care homes, child care centers, and pre-schools. The agency has a grant to serve the special needs of Hispanic families in the community and is one of five Oregon Child Care Initiative provider training grants to coordinate, expand, and enhance family day care recruitment, training, and support.

The service is free to parents and is funded by the state, private foundation grants, employers, and non-profit organizations.

**Mid Willamette Valley Commission on Child Care
Department of Human Resources
Salem, Oregon
(submitted by Rep. Michael J. Kopetski)**

The Mid Willamette Valley volunteer commission was established in 1986 to advocate, educate, and share information about child care in the Salem community. Commission members represent the business community, schools and colleges, social service agencies, religious groups, child care providers and parents. The goal of the commission is to strengthen and coordinate community efforts to achieve quality child care in the community through special task forces, printed materials, and public meetings.

**Oregon State Agency Work and Family Program
Executive Department
Salem, Oregon
(submitted by Rep. Michael J. Kopetski)**

Established in 1988 to assist state agency employees with their work/family responsibilities, the Oregon State Agency Work and

Family Program has helped state agencies conduct needs assessments, initiate two child care centers and plan a third scheduled to open in February, 1992 in a state government building. The program holds informational meetings for parents, operates a parent resource center serving the community and publishes a child care directory.

Funding is provided by the state.

**YWCA/Capitol Mall Children's Center
Salem, Oregon
(submitted by Rep. Michael J. Kopetski)**

The YWCA/Capitol Mall Children's Center is a product of a unique blend of partners, including the state legislature, ten state agencies, and a local non-profit organization. Located across the street from the Oregon State Capitol, special services are provided to meet the unique needs of parents who are state or legislative employees. Weekend and night-time care is available when the legislature is in session late. Special guidelines and space have been created for the drop-in schedules of legislative personnel. The center also provides emergency child care services for the City of Salem and child care to children whose parents are enrolled in county drug treatment programs. The center has been in operation since January, 1990, and serves up to 50 children ranging in age from six weeks to six years.

Funding is provided through a combination of state aid, parent fees, the United Way, and scholarships made available by local businesses and individuals.

**Simplot Day Care Center at Hermiston
Hermiston, Oregon
(submitted by Rep. Robert F. (Bob) Smith)**

The Simplot Day Care Center at Hermiston opened in December, 1990 at the J.R. Simplot Company's Hermiston potato processing

plant. This center is the result of an innovative collaborative effort of Simplot, Head Start and the Hermiston Day Care Center, a private, nonprofit agency. The center serves 16 children, ages three and four, of Simplot employees, and includes space for up to four infants. The opening of the center will free up additional slots at other Head Start centers in the community and at the Hermiston Day Care Center.

The corporation has provided the space and will continue to subsidize maintenance of the facility. Head Start provided grants to finance start-up costs and purchase learning materials. Head Start will also provide transportation, some site improvements and personnel for the morning program, which will be available at no cost to parents. The Hermiston Day Care Center is providing staff for the infant care and afternoon program at a reduced rate and management expertise.

PENNSYLVANIA**Crispus Attucks Association, Inc.
York, Pennsylvania
(submitted by Rep. William F. Goodling)**

Founded in 1937, the Crispus Attucks Association, a multi-service community center, operates a child care center, recreation and anti-drug programs for teens, an employment center, and housing redevelopment for the African-American community in York. The child care center provides comprehensive services for 165 toddlers, pre-school, kindergarten and school-age children ages six to twelve. Among the comprehensive services provided are annual vision and dental screenings. The center also provides child care work experience for youth ages 17 to 21 under the Job Training Partnership Act, and recruits volunteers from the retired community.

Many of the families receive subsidies through the Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare and the Title XX Social Services Block Grant.

**Parent and Child Guidance Center
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
(submitted by Rep. Rick Santorum)**

In 1990, the Pittsburgh Job Corps Center contracted with the Parent and Child Guidance Center to operate an on-site child care center for the children of adolescent parents enrolled in its job training program. The center serves children ages six weeks through five years. The partnership, which officially began in 1988, was initiated in part by a 1985 Allegheny County United Way study that identified adolescent pregnancy as one of the major problems in the county. Job Corps funded the rehabilitation of an existing building and start-up expenses. The on-site location of the child care center allows parents to feel less anxious about their child care arrangements, freeing them to

concentrate on their job training. The average age of parents using the center is 19. By the end of 1991, the center had served 38 parents and 45 children.

Foundation funding provides for a parent specialist on the staff of the center. Tuition is paid for by the Pennsylvania Department of Assistance.

VIRGINIA

Tyson's Corner Play and Learn

Tyson's Corner, Virginia

(submitted by Rep. Frank R. Wolf)

Tyson's Corner Play and Learn was established in 1987, with start-up funding provided by a consortium of 22 local businesses that received preferential enrollment in exchange for their participation. The consortium was particularly successful in drawing support from medium and small employers. The center serves children ages two months to five years. It is located in the heart of a high-tech, commercial district in the northern Virginia suburbs of Washington, DC, and serves the corporate, as well as the nearby residential community. The board of directors is composed of parents and members of the consortium and the center is administered by a professional management company. The center has been so successful that area companies funded an expansion of the program at a second site, making total capacity at the two sites 151 children.

Funds are provided through parent fees and scholarships funded through an annual corporate priority enrollment campaign.

The center received a "Best on the Block" award from the Congressional Caucus on Women's Issues in its 1988 Child Care Challenge.

Robert E. Simon, Jr. Children's Center

Reston, Virginia

(submitted by Rep. Frank R. Wolf)

The nonprofit Robert E. Simon, Jr. Children's Center is the first corporate-sponsored child care center in Reston, Virginia, a planned community near Washington, DC. It was conceived through the efforts of the Reston Area Child Care Consortium, Inc. Start-up funding was generated through the Reston Board

of Commerce and contributions from a diverse group of local businesses. Located in a facility for senior citizens, the program is intergenerational in nature. It serves 99 children, ages three months through five years.

WASHINGTON**A.S. Co-op Day Care
Western Washington University
Bellingham, Washington
(submitted by Rep. Al Swift)**

A.S. Co-op Day Care, located on the campus of Western Washington University, has been in operation for 19 years. It provides child care services to children, ages two to five years, of students who are unable to find other full-time day care in the community. It also provides care to children of faculty and staff and members of the community after the needs of students have been met. The day care center is located at Western Washington University and serves as a lab setting for university classes in child welfare and day care. The center is a parent co-op, involving parents in the care of their children, including parent education.

Funding is provided by the Federal Child Care Food Program, student service and activity fees, and parent fees.

**Child Care Resource and Referral Network
Everett, Washington
(submitted by Rep. Al Swift)**

The Child Care Resource and Referral Network, in existence for just over one year, provides parents with referrals to licensed care providers. Support services provided to licensed providers include training and a lending library. The agency also works to recruit new providers and is working collaboratively to identify providers for children with special needs.

Funding is provided by the United Way, grants, and employer fees.

Skagit Pre-School and Resource Center
Burlington, Washington
(submitted by Rep. Al Swift)

The Skagit Pre-School and Resource Center operates three child care programs -- a full day program and two programs for children with special needs -- one for children from birth through age three and the other for children from ages three to six. The center can accommodate approximately 20 of the younger children with special needs and 40 of the older children. The number of children served is purposely very small so the needs of each child can be addressed promptly and efficiently.

The center has been in operation for seven years and is funded by parent fees and a United Way grant.

Child Care Resource and Referral
Educational Service District 112
Vancouver, Washington
(submitted by Rep. Jolene Unsoeld)

Since 1985, Child Care Resource and Referral has provided information about child care providers to families in the community. In addition to providing training for providers, the agency provides information to parents on choosing quality child care. The agency works in cooperation with the Department of Social and Health Services to assist parents of children with special needs, or parents who have special child care needs. In 1987, the service received 3,469 calls for referrals. By 1990, it had received nearly 5,000 calls for referrals and/or child care resources.

Funding is provided through the state, federal funds (the Dependent Care Block Grant), and the United Way.

Southwest Washington Child Care Consortium
Educational Service District 112
Vancouver, Washington
 (submitted by Rep. Jolene Unsoeld)

The Southwest Washington Child Care Consortium is a network of licensed child care centers throughout a three-county area. The consortium -- a successful business/education partnership -- began in 1989 with three child care centers located in elementary schools. One year later, the consortium was operating 11 centers, and in the fall of 1991 opened three more. The centers serve children ages birth to 12 -- some serving as many as 85-100 children. Others provide before- and after-school only. Some serve at-risk children enrolled in Head Start or the state's preschool program modeled on Head Start. School-age child care and infant/toddler programs were virtually nonexistent in Clark County before the program began.

One center began providing extended hours and weekend care in August 1991. Teen parent programs are provided at two sites. The program also trains students and disabled students through youth employment programs to become future child care workers. The centers share administration for billing, supervision, staff training and evaluation, but each center develops and serves its unique community needs.

Funding is provided through a combination of federal and state programs, foundation grants, employer subsidies and parent fees.

The program received the "Innovative Program of the Year" award from Women in Action in 1990.

Child Care Resource and Referral
Yakima, Washington
 (submitted by Rep. Sid Morrison)

Child Care Resource and Referral, a nonprofit agency, provides resource and referral information on licensed child care providers free of charge to families in the community. It conducts classes

in first aide, CPR and self-esteem for child care providers, and provides information to parents on how to choose safe, appropriate care, assistance in finding care for special needs children, and referrals to authorities to investigate complaints against licensed child care providers. The agency also provides services to employers, including on-site workshops and consumer education, and consultation on employer-sponsored child care options. It organized the Child Care Coordinating Council, an umbrella group made up of 35 local agencies and individuals concerned with child care.

The program has been in operation for three years and is funded by the state and private contracts.

**Migrant Seasonal Farmworker Program
Benton Franklin Community Action Committee
Pasco, Washington
(submitted by Rep. Sid Morrison)**

The Benton Franklin Community Action Committee, a nonprofit community action organization, provides a variety of services to the community. Its Child Care Support Services (CCSS) include a resource and referral service, assistance to providers seeking to be licensed, sponsorship of the Child and Adult Care Food Program for more than 250 licensed family home providers, and consultations to employers. The program recruits and trains providers and offers consultation services to employers, and is working to make the resource and referral line bilingual. Within the past year, CCSS and the Community Services Division of the agency began operating a program to meet the child care needs of migrant farm workers in the community.

Funding is provided through federal and state grants and employer fees.

Childhaven
Seattle, Washington
(submitted by Rep. Jim McDermott)

Childhaven operates a therapeutic day treatment program for children ages one month to five years referred by Child Protective Services. Begun in 1977, this was the first program in the state to address the specific needs of abused and neglected children without depending on parental participation. The program provides a stable and consistent routine that allows children to have positive interactions with caregivers and other children. The program also provides case-management services, liaison with Child Protective Services, parent training, special services such as physical, occupational and speech therapy, and nursing services. An initial study conducted in 1980-82 found fewer incidents of abuse among children in the program, greater family stability and increased well-being compared with children not in the program. A ten-year follow-up study found that children participating in Childhaven required half of the state expenditures on food stamps, Medicaid, and welfare grants.

Funding is provided by the state and local government, the U.S. Department of Agriculture Child Care Food Program, the United Way, private foundations and individual contributions.

The American Association for Protecting Children, a division of the American Humane Association, honored Childhaven with a "Community Partnerships: Examples of Excellence" award in 1989.

Tacoma/Pierce County Child Care Resource and Referral
Tacoma, Washington
(submitted by Rep. Norman D. Dicks)

For the past four years, the Tacoma/Pierce County Child Care Resource and Referral program has been providing information to families seeking licensed child care in the community. It assists potential child care providers to meet licensing standards and provides start up grants for this purpose. The program has

been successful in launching at least 13 new providers, resulting in more than 100 new child care slots in the community.

The program is funded by federal and local programs, foundation grants and other contributions.

WISCONSIN

**Carter Child Development Center
Milwaukee, Wisconsin
(submitted by Rep. Jim Moody)**

The Carter Child Development Center has been in operation for 20 years. It serves 300 primarily low-income, minority children ranging in age from four weeks to ten years. Parents serve as both volunteers and staff. Through a Maternal and Child Health grant, the center also employs a full-time nurse.

A Family Resource Department, established in 1990, sponsors Project Fresh Start, a program funded by the Office of Substance Abuse Prevention, that provides services to pregnant and postpartum addicted women and their children. The department also operates a Learnfare Monitoring Program that provides case management services to AFDC teens whose families are subject to sanctions as a result of truancy on the part of the teen. The center operates the Family Learning Center, which allows children and parents to participate in family math sessions using computers to prepare preschool children with necessary mathematical skills. A contract with the Milwaukee Public Schools allows the center to provide kindergarten for children ages four and five who are in need of child care.

The center is funded by federal, state and local government programs, parent fees, and foundation grants.

The program received the Milwaukee County Award for Services to Families, and the Community Coordinated Child Care Special Service Award for Innovations in Programming.



GLOSSARY OF SELECTED FEDERAL PROGRAMS

At-Risk Child Care Program. Under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act, funds are provided to states to subsidize child care for low-income families who are not receiving public assistance, who need child care in order to continue working, and would otherwise be at risk of becoming welfare dependent. States can provide care directly, through the use of contracts or vouchers with providers, by providing cash or vouchers directly to families, by reimbursing families, or through the use of other measures. Funds were first made available under this program during 1991. The program is administered at the federal level by the Administration for Children and Families within the Department of Health and Human Services.

Child Care and Development Block Grant. This program provides grants to states to increase the availability, affordability, and quality of child care. A substantial proportion of the funds is used to provide direct subsidies for child care to eligible families -- those who earn less than 75 percent of the state median income. Subsidies may be provided in the form of vouchers directly to eligible families, or through the use of grants and contracts with providers. The remainder of the funds are to improve quality, and provide before- and after-school care and early childhood programs. Funds were first made available under this program in September, 1991. The program is administered at the federal level by the Administration for Children and Families within the Department of Health and Human Services.

Child Care Food Program. This program assists states in providing nutritious meals to children in day care centers, family and group day care homes, and Head Start centers. Program participation is limited to public and private nonprofit child care providers. For-profit child care providers may receive assistance if they receive compensation for child care under the Social Services Block Grant (Title XX) for at least 25 percent of the children they serve. In order to qualify for the program, centers and homes must be licensed or approved according to federal, state, or local standards. The program is administered at the federal level by the Food and Nutrition Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Child Care Programs Under The Family Support Act of 1988.

The Family Support Act of 1988 (FSA) requires most recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) with no children under age three to participate in their state's education, training, and work program (known as JOBS). The FSA requires states to provide child care assistance through direct provision, reimbursement, vouchers or other means for parents with children under age six who need it to work or who are in school or training. The FSA also requires states to continue "transitional" child care benefits for at least one year to former welfare working families on a sliding fee scale. The program is administered at the federal level by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Dependent Care State Grants. This program provides federal matching funds to states to plan, develop, establish, expand, or improve school-age child care in public or private school facilities or in community centers. Funds may be used to provide subsidies for the direct provision of child care services, construction or renovation. Funds also can be used to establish or expand local resource and referral systems providing information on dependent care services.

Education for the Disadvantaged (Chapter 1). Four major types of programs are authorized under Chapter 1: (1) grants to local education agencies (LEAs) to serve educationally disadvantaged children attending public and private schools from preschool through the secondary level. Within LEAs, funds are allocated to school attendance areas with the greatest relative number or percentage of children from low-income families; (2) grants to state agencies for the education of migrant, handicapped, neglected and delinquent children; (3) Even Start grants for the joint education of disadvantaged young children and their parents who lack a high school diploma; and (4) grants for secondary school basic skills and dropout prevention programs.

Education Programs for Children with Disabilities. The Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) authorizes a number of programs to support and improve the education of children with disabilities. The state grant program is designed to assure that every child ages 3-21 with a disability receives a free,

appropriate public education in the least restrictive environment. State grant funds may be used only to pay the excess costs associated with educating a disabled child. Preschool grants provide federal funds to states for special education and related services to disabled children ages 3-5. Part H of IDEA provides funds for the development and implementation of comprehensive statewide systems of early intervention services for infants and toddlers with disabilities and their families. These services are designed to address the physical and developmental problems of infants and toddlers ages birth to two. The programs are administered at the federal level by the Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services within the U.S. Department of Education.

Head Start. Head Start is a federal matching grant program that provides a wide range of developmental services including educational, social, nutritional, medical, and dental services to primarily low-income preschool children ages 3-5. Head Start services are provided by public and private nonprofit agencies that receive their funding directly from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. During Fiscal Year 1991, 1321 Head Start programs served nearly 600,000 children.

Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA). The largest federal job training program, JTPA provides funds to states and local service delivery areas to provide employment-related training to economically disadvantaged youths and adults. Funds may be used for remedial education, on-the-job training, job training, subsidized employment, and work experience. Up to 15 percent of a local grant may be used to pay for supportive services, including child care.

Medicaid. Authorized by Title XIX of the Social Security Act, Medicaid is a federal-state matching program providing medical assistance for certain low-income persons who are aged, blind, disabled or members of families with dependent children. The federal government's share of Medicaid is tied to a formula which is inversely related to the per capita income of the states, and averages 55%.

Title XX Social Services Block Grant. Provides funds to states for a variety of activities determined to be appropriate social services by the state. States typically use these funds for child care, protective services, and home care services for the elderly and disabled. There are no federal eligibility requirements for participants. Funds are allocated to the states based on population. The program is administered at the federal level by the Administration for Children and Families within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

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ISBN 0-16-037718-8



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